CHINESE PERFIDY.

What Will Be Done by the Great Powers.

The Tien-tsin Massacre Only the Commencement of a Plan to Exterminate All Foreigners.

THERE BE A WAR?

Some Diplomatic Light on the Subject.

REPREHENSIBLE COURSE OF MINISTER LOW.

His Undignified Reference to the Sisters of Charity.

Mr. Fish's Official Snub to Our Reckless Representative.

It is evident that if the recent intelligence from Pekin be confirmed the treaty Powers will be obliged to resort to force in order to compel the Chinese government to respect its obligations. is more full and explicit in the several treaties than the right of Americans and Europeans to teach Christianity to the natives, the security of their persons and property and of their converts, and of their exemption from the jurisdiction of the ongolian courts. The late imperial decrees actually annul these provisions and leave the mission-aries at the mercy of the fanatical mobs who constitute in great part the population of large cities. The action of the Chinese authorities amounts to the banishment of foreign Christians and the cruel persecution, if not wholesale massacre, of the native converts. It is easy to comprehend the alarm that must exist in the small civilized colonies scattered over the empire. The feeling of insecurity and peril of these people must be very great, and were it not for the presence of powerful squadrons the work of extermination would have at once commenced. The populace, whose minds are filled with the most outrageous stories concerning Christians, have been kept in check by the mandarins, who know the consequences of outrage; but now that restraint no longer exists the situation is serious and may lead to important results at any moment. It has been apparent ever since the Tien-tsin massacre that the Chinese government had determined to alter its policy re-

specting the subjects and citizens of the treaty Powers residing in the country, and return to its old system of exclusion and persecution of Christianity. THE TIEN-ISIN MASSACRE.

The sad story of the massacre of French and Russian subjects in Tien-tsin June 21, 1870, by an infuriated native mob, is now brought preminently before the world. The decision reported to have been arrived at by the Chinese government grows directly out of the affair. On the day mentioned ten Sisters of Cherity, three priests, the French Consul, the Vice Consul and three Russians were cruedy slaughtered, besides a large number of Catholic and Protestant, were either totally deved or rendered useless. All the foreign residents fled from the city, and the effect of this terrible 1. 'ot was to cause a general belief that there was no long 'er any safety for European and American resident. At any other time the news of this appalling tragedy would have engaged the in-Btant attenuon of "U civilized nations, and have led to the prompt and exemplary punishment of the barbat. The struggle and time france was engaged in a dea. In struggle and could not then or even since strike a blo. In the per one and of her rights so cruelly outraged in the per." properly of her citizens. Three unfortunate Chine. scapegoats were seized and aggapliated to salisfy the Russian and investmention of the the Russian comands. The investigation of the matter left no doubt as to the complicity of the local officials in the massacre, and each day brought more strongly into light the fact that the attack to be made on all Caristians had been long determined upon before it was carried into execution. Further testimony proved that the inhabitants of distant cities were aware of what was going to occur at Tien-tsin, and boasted that the time had at last arrived when all foreigners, both Protestant and Catholic, would be driven out of the country. For some time previous to June, 1870, rumors circulation to the effect that the Sisters of Charity were bewitching and carrying off children for the purpose of extracting their eyes and taking out their hearts to be used for medicines and witchcraft. Parties who were interested in stirring up the common people were constantly reporting the loss of children. Several Chinamen were arrested, and, on examination, it was found that there were no grounds whatever for the charges. Still the enemies of the missionaries kept up the excitement until at length the ignorant natives, ready to believe anything to the prejudice of Christians, were driven almost mad by these statements. The literary men and magistrates did all in their power to add to the fury of the populace. M. Fontainer, the French Consul, being disturbed by the cries of the noisy mob in the neighborhood of his residence and of the estabhamment of the Sisters of Charlty, invited the Intendant to make an examination of all the buildings under French protection, which, having been officially made, proved that no truth whatever was in the reports. The authorities went so far as to dig up the bodies of children who had died in the Sisters' Hospital. But nothing discovered before or after the outbreak gave the slightest grounds for crediting the atrocious calumnies. After this examination by the local authorities, on the very day of the riot, and when it was well known that the mob proposed attacking the churches instanter, it might be expected that measures would be taken to disperse the rioters. Nothing of this be taken to disperse the rioters. Nothing of this kind was done. The Consul, on returning to his office with his assistant, was accompanied by the native magistrate, and according to the statement of the latter the Consul fired three shots at him from his revolver. This is also reported by Mr. Meadows, United States Consul at Tientesin, who was not present. Indeed, Minister Low thought it proper to add to the report that Mr. Meadows was in the employ of Chunghow (the official alleged to be fired at) as superintendent of the arzenal, and as a consequence their acquaintence and intercourse were infiniale; and that it was undoubtedly true that his personal friendship toward Chaingnow while lafter in preference to bashing his opinion on the information which came through other sources. The mob by all other accounts, which make no mention of this shooting, suddenly and by preconcerted arrangement attacked the Catholic cathedral, killed he three priests there, two Frenchmen en route to Pealn, and all the Christian Chinese, after which they burned down the building. At the French Consulate were killed M. Pontainer, the Consul, M. Shaon, the Vice Consul, and a number of Chinese. The mob next burned down the convent and hospital, and murdered ten Sisters of Charity, together with a considerable number of natives. The reported attrouches connected with the assasination of these ladies seem too horriole and liendish for beitef. They were taken out of the outling, put to death by means of spears, knives and swords; their eyes and hearis torn out, and their bodies thrown into the flames of the burning buildings. A French store kind was done. The Consul, on returning to his

were attacked, but none of the missionaries were killed. Mr. Thomassin, Secretary of the French Le-gation, and his wife, just arrived, were nuardered before they left the residence of the chief function-aries, upon whom they had called to pay their re-spects. Such was the massacre of Tien-tsin, which in fercelty and devilishness has hardly been ex-ceeded even in Pagan countries. receded even in Pagan countries.

It must be stated that the authorities at Pekin received the intelligence with clarm and appeared ready to arrive at some settlement. The question was as to whether the outbreak was local in its origin or whether it was part of a widespread conspiracy. All the foreigners, with few exceptions, melading the American Minister, Mr. Low, adopted the latter view. Indeed, from the first that gentleman took the side of the Chinese and animadverted upon the indiscreet conduct of the murdered Consul

were also cruelly murdered. And all this butchery was wrought by rumors too absurd for behief by any educated or Christian people. The Protestant chapels were attacked, but none of the missionaries were

for discharging his pistol, and held on to the opinion that the outbreak was a hasty and impremediated proceeding. Mr. Low, who has been dovernor of California, may have acquired a high opinion of Mongolian character by his experience of them in that Stace, but it is now very certain that the american and Engish missionaries whom he differed with at the time of the riot were correct. The views of both parties are given below. The breaking out of hostilities in Europe was the matter beyond any other that caused the Chinese to temporize and grow careless. France was unable to go to war, but still the representatives of the treaty Powers demanded satisfactory assurances for future protection and sately to their countrymen. The wrong done to France was taken up in a sort of a manner by the other Ministerand the promises required were of course given. The altimatum presented by the French Ministerand the promises required were of course given. The altimatum presented by the French Ministerand the promises required were of course given. The altimatum presented by the French Ministerand the promises required were of course given. The altimatum presented by the French Ministerand the promises required were of course given. The altimatum presented by the French Ministerand once made for war. It is a mistake to conclude that the Uninese fear war. They do not. At the present time they are tail, prepared to meet and defend their new policy by force. However, after satisfying the complaining Powers, except France, an ambassador was despatched to that country, and, having arrived t ere, entered upon negotiations with Genmettant Bordeaux. A settlement was arrived at on the following basis.—rayment of 500,000 and the decapitation of participants in the riot. Before the return of the Am-assador fourteen Chinamen were taken out before daylight on a montain glast October in Ten-tsin and be ended, but whether they were guilty or not the French do not know, and tis very probable the mandarins did hot case. This settlement was far f for discharging his pistot, and held on to the opinion classes of foreigners agreed in condemning the set-tlement made with France. The Chinese have bothly net the question, and answer in terms that they well know mean nothing else but war.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.
The Protestant missionaries, both American and onive away all foreigners residing in China, and not a local uprising a zanast one nationality or one rott-glous creed. Rev. Mr. Stantey, of the American Board, says that it was well known among the foreign population that a day was fixed and arrangements made to, an attack on the French coastnate, the Cathedral and the Staters of Charty establishment and other blaces in and near the city. Itunors of a similar kind were in circulation in Ten Chow, a city 500 H distant, and at Landing, 400 H distant. In both cases the event was spoken of as Indure, and no distinction was made as to foreigners. On the morning of the traget day the of as future, and no distinction was made as to foreigners. On the morning of the tragic day the head men were snown over all the Cannote buildings, as stated above; but no effort was made to disperse the great crowd that followed taem and collected in front of the places, nor to assure the people that they found no evidence or the foul dees changed upon the Catholics. Mr. stanley further says that soon after their departure the pregness sounded and the assault was made, and that the military commander arrived with soldiers and added the rabble in its work. A portion of the mob then made for the Protestant chapels, all of which, eight in number, were despoited of everything valuable, and their waits, in many cases, torn down. A crowd, also yelling with rage, started for the foreign settlements with the avowed purpose of kining all foreigners and sacking the place. It would seem their numbers were too few to carry out this purpose, but from the first the rufflans asserted their expectation of and from the Governor General's army. It was positively known that soluters were the most active in the destruction of the French consulate, and thus, taken in connection with the pulling down and plundering the American chapel, shows that the authorities were implicated in the attack, and that they intended to marder all foreigners without discrimination. The three Russians killed while aying from the city begged for mercy on the plea, "We are not French." The reply was, "No matter; we will kill all foreigners," The language of a mandarin, named Chorn, on leading the mob, was, "Go On, my Joys, and burn them." The American anissionaries say, "America has lost no children, but others have, and we should stand by them in demanding a full investigation, impartial pastice and determined punishment of the guilt." Let this in demanding a full investigation, Imparital justice and determined punishment of the guilty. Let this be done, then let them make good the losses of their own people for being followers of the Saviour; let then respectively. them replace our chapels with their own hands or pay their full value as we may prefer, which is but just under the circumstances

converts 'oreover, there seems good reason to beassanied. 'ast one of the murdered sisters was a
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With the people during the last
much into converse. 'with the people during the last
right and self may be understand why
the mandarms are anxion, to produce a different
impression. The evident talk, 'ty of their professions
of friendship for ourselves fails, to separate us from
those alines with whose interests our own are so evidently bound up. We claim justice, and to stand by
our fellow sunferers in the hour of trial. We believe
this to be the most merental line of action in reference to the Chinese themselves."

PROTEST OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

The Protestant missionaries in general furnished
proof that no attempt was made to arrest any of the
moters, and that the continued, without any inter-

The Protestant missionaries in general furnished proof that no attempt was made to arrest any of the rioters, and that they continued, without any later-ference, after the attack, as loud as ever in their threats, and that for a month or over the manufacture of arms was carried on, contrary to the proclamation against such business. That diligent search was made for Protestant missionaries in their chapters for the avowed purpose of murdering them, and that the mandarins positively refused him, Lees, of the London mission, to issue a proclamation against the moters. They solemnly protested against the efforts to show, first, that the feeding was only against Catholics; evidence to the contrary is too strong. Even admitting it, humanity cries against such a heartless and unchristian assumption as that they, tholies brought upon themselves a deserved fate. Second, that the mob particle of a public excitement merely. Evidence is abundant that but for official encouragement such a tragety could not have been enacted. Justice and humanity, the missionaries claimed, allke demand a firm and dechied action in the fear of God. A week after the massacre Mr. Stanley heard the frequent remark in the street:—"All the foreigners at Tentian are dead; we might as well kill this one and end them."

Action of the Renness authorations. ACTION OF THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

them."

Action of the Chinese Authorities.

Of course the French Minister took prompt measures to obtain fell intrimation and satisfication. All the representatives of the treaty Powers injudy in a joint commandication to the Chinese Frince Minister, in which strong grounds were taken. The riot, it was stated, would seriously compromise the poetion of the imperial government in the eyes of all the world and that it was indispensible that, other countries having the tidings of this crime, they should at the same time be informed that justice should be deale. It was, therefore, for the interest of the Chinese to demonstrate by the clearest acts their firm intention to assure the safety of all foreigners who have trusted themselves in their fidelity, whenever thoy may be within the confines of the Emiferor. Frince Kung repited to the joint note "that the most stringent oriers have been sent to the several Governor Generals and Governors to enjoin affor their sabordinates to exert the utmost diligence in protecting foreigners of every class residing within their jurisdictions. Should lawless vagabonds slir up strife and sees occasion against them, such are to be instantly some and punished with the utmost rigor that the law requires, so that the two, foreignes and natives, may dwell together in enduring peace." This inswer was all very well as translated by some Englishmen of Americans in the Chinese Foreign Office. The subsequent orders to native officials to report upon the rot revealed the fact that the Governor General of Nankin was aware of the intended riot. He writes to the Foreign Office, "that vagrant people and lovers of mischlef were exciting the populace to such a pitch that it also had actually been fixed (corroborating the Protestant missionaries' statements) on which all the able-bodies men in the city were engaged to meet and go together to the missionary establishments. * The prefect and district magistrates, attended by a number of the common way, and consequently it was proved that there was no e

the English and French? It stands to reason there has been This imperial commissioner finally recommended the Emperor to have it known that all anonymous irritating placards concerning the missionaries be prohiblied.

This imperial commissioner finally recommended the Emperor to have it known that all anonymous probables.

It will be noticed that the presenting was the result of the joint communication of the representatives of the joint of the animal of the representatives of the joint of the animal of the representatives been entered into be tween there countries, frost-in Grant was instrumental in bringing this about. In a despatch to Messrs, Bourgorf and Motley, dated November 1, 1570, he made the fednest as condities between French and German ships of war world operate on the minds of the Cainese to put in peril the lives of Europeans and American, in that empire. The protest addressed to Prince Kung, dated June 24, 1450, referred to be one, was signed by the representatives of the North Gérman Consederation, of the United States of America, Francy, Spain, Beigium, Rassia and Great Bristail. The Count Rocaechonart detandated in satisfaction of the murder of his communitots, the beheading of the two local odicals who were charged with complicity in the riot, for he had laveetigated the matter and satisfed massis of their guid; and that if condign punishment was not meted out without deay he would withfraw his Logation and the French subjects from Team, turning the ward guidt, would be punishment was not meted out without acay he would withfraw his Logation and the French subjects from Team, turning the ward guidt, would be punishment was not meted out without acay he would withfraw his Logation and the French subjects from the remaining proparation to reas of France and German and maintain has nonor of France. The Chinese social not comply what his demand, but sated that the found of plantshments for treat, and, it found guidt has been controlled from the remaining proparatio

matter."
THERATS—ALARM OF AMERICANS AT TUSGCHOW.
It appears, however, that in the month of September, 1870, three months after the massacre at Tientsm, the American missionaries and residents at isin, the American missionaries and residents at Tangchow, owing to reperts that had been circulating for months of an inceeded attack upon foreigners hving there and the natives attached to them, and these reports becoming so definite and apparently well founded, came to the conclusion that they could no longer remain there consistent with a regard for their lives. Accordingly they applied to the English Admaral Kellett, in the absence of an American mano-war, to be conveyed to a place of safely. They were removed to Chefoo by the British corvette Grassnopper. Mr. Low, in bringing the attention of the Camese authorities to the threat against the Pretestant missionaries, charged the troubles in Tangchow to the delay of the government in proceeding against and punishing the June rioters.

MR. Low reproved by MR. Pish.

troubles in Tangchow to the delay of the government in proceeding against and punishing the June riolers.

MR. Low reproved by MR. Fish.

The United States minister, during the correspondence, took occasion to assure Prince Kang that nothing would cause his government to depart from its traditional policy of peace in its intercourse with Albania except the flagiant violation of the rights and privileges of its citizens by the people and the flatter of the imperial government to apply the proper remedy. This declaration was going further than any other representative had ventured, and when known among the American and tentured, and when known among the American and tentured the threatened externmention of the missionaries at Tungehow it was considered boun ill-advised, and, to those who by long experience knew the real dispositions of the Chinese authorities, dangerous to the safety of Europeaus and Americana. On receiving the despatch in question Secretary Fish, Kovember 2:, 150, wrote to Mr. Low:—"Your assurance of forbearance is considered to be too strong, and it would be, perhaps, well that Prince Kung should inheritable that any violation of the rights of our citizens, and any flagical violations of treaty supulations of other Powers, may cause a change." It is proper to state again that Mr. Low from the beginning did all in his power to shield the Chinese authorities from censure, and to lay the blame on the rabble and the indiscretion of the French Vice Consul. Indeed, in one instance, he writes of the terrilled priests and nums as tuking "French leave" before the mob, and again, August 24, 1870, in referring to the unanimity of opinon in favor of the tracters at Ten-isin, he says:—"It this feeling in Irelana is strong enough to barile aid attempts of the English government to bring to justice, by the ordinary forms of law, a peasant accased of high tractice and the imperator of sweathers, and on the creater in the feeling in Ireland and the comment of sweathers. punish the moters in a city of 490,090 inhabitants, all of whom aided in the massacre or sympathize with the cruminals?" The Minister, immediately after the massacre, informed the state Department what the Chinese were averse to placing children in their (Sisters) charge. The managers of these institutions, (erphan asylumis) offered a certain sum per head for all children placed under their control, it have understant that a children control, the control of the contr per near for all children places under their control, it being understood that a chair once in their asylum no parent, relative or mardian should claim or exercise conirol over it. It is further stated by Mr. Low that children were kidnapped, and some were obtained by the Sisters in the last slazes of consumption. Now these representations were proved to be entirely without four latton, as declared by the Chinese Companions, who mestigated the adar. It has been without foundation, as declared by the Chinese Commissioners who investigated the affair. It has been
clearly proved that the Chinese authorities treated
the complaints of the toroign Ministers with coolness bordering upon induference, and that the belligeneral measures adopted at first were the result of
a determination to uphold the action of high foricials
who engage in the missioner of Chistians. The
late decrees of the Chinese government are not at all
unexpected. During the past lew mounts the English squadron has been done in view of the active
preparations of the Monrolians for war. The glowing language of the late Mr. Burlingame that China
mytes Christendom "to plant the smiting cross on
every hill and in every valley of her broad domain"
has its commentary in the Ten-ten massacre, which
occurred while he was just speaking and in the occurred while he was just speaking and in the present attitude of the Colestial government.

ESSEX COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.

Finel Meeting of the Board at Newnek Yes-terda; -The Essence of Official Economy -Squabble Over a Dead Man's Stomach. Yesterday, at the Court House in Newark, the Board of Procholders of Essex county held its last meeting prior to the organization of the new Board for 1871-72. The usual reports of committees were submitted. Some of these are quite interesting. The amount expended on public buildings during the year was only a tride over \$5,000. Of the lunatics In the Asylum Essex county sent 129, 67 being from Newark. It cost to run the county jail \$15,300 odd. The Finance Committee set forth that at the commencement of lar year the war debt was \$2,000,909. The latter has been reduced about \$730,600, including scrip paid. The interest paid on county war bonds was \$14:\$17; interest paid on Essex county road improvement conds, \$4,774; balance on hand May 9, 1870, \$59,234; whole amount of receipts from all sources, \$9,25,440. The expenditure for the year has been \$844,146; balance on hand, \$143,558.

Considerable discussion took place over a bill presented by Dr. Ricord, son of Mayor Ricord. The sented by Dr. Ricord, son of Mayor Ricord. The sented by Dr. Ricord, son of Mayor Ricord. The sented by Dr. Ricord, son of Mayor Ricord. The sented by Br. Ricord, son of his newcre been explained. Freeholder Wantingham, a doctor himself, objected to paying the bill on the ground that the County Physician was employed to attend to such cases, and the inquest had not been ordered according to law, It was not paid, nor was the Coroner's bill, ten dollars. Somenow bills of this nature are always disputed by this body. The squabble is not ended, Dr. Ricord and the Coroner say. in the Asylum Essex county sent 120, 67 being from

ELOPEMENT AT OXFORD, ORIO.—We are in receipt of a communication from Oxford, Orio, detailing the elopement of a Senior at Miami University with a colored widow on Friday last. The Senior has always, until the consummation of this affair, been regarded as of exceeding sound mind. No intimacy had been discovered between them and his dusky charmer until lately. He was accused of the intimacy, when he declared his intention to marry her. They left the city with that intention. Nothing has yet been heard from or of them. Are such social lies between the races taught to be natural and becoming at the Miami University?—Cincinnatis Engagerer, May 3.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books. ROMANCE OF THE CHARTER OAK. A Picture of Co-lonial Times. By William Seton. P. O'Shea, New York publisher.

This is a New England tale of the seventeenth century. It relates to that period of our history when Sir Edwund Andras was sent over by James II. for the purpose of destroying the Puritan settlements in this country, which that monarch feared were becoming too powerspiracy against Andras, formed with a view to free the colonies from England's rule. The book contains the usual intermixture of fact and fiction peculiar to the historical novel.

Musings Over the Christian Year. By Charlotte Mary Yonge, New York: D. Appleton & Co. Besides these "Musings," which are as delightful to the ordinary render as they are interesting and valuable to every church member, this well-printed volume contains a "Few Gleanings of Recollection of the Rev. John Keble," gathered after thirty years' intercourse with the venerable divine.

Hunt's Marchants' Madazine Year Book. Wil-liam B. Dana & Co. For its varied information and as a souvenir, if not a perpetuation to another form, of the popular old magazine, which, as it lay on our table so often, suggested "the old merchants of New York," this be found a valuable acquisition to the literature of the counting room. Hunt's magazine grew up with the merchants of the olden time, and, like them, grew old and heary. In passing out of active life and lending its name and experience to younger managers how much also does it resemble some of our vegerable merchant princes whose ancient business signs are still seen over doors where but in an amplified degree corresponding with the magnitude to which the city's commerce has grown! but the "Year Book" promises to take its place as an angual visitor, coming, like a grandfather at Caristmas, with a store of good things that will not fall to be appreciated.

New Publications Received. From Harper & Bros.:-Dr. Smith's "Smaller Scripture History," Miss Mulock's "Head of the Family," and "Life's Assize," a novel, by Mrs. J. H. From T. B. Peterson & Bros.:-A volume of

the new edition of Charles Lever's "Knight of From the American News Company:-"Exeter

Hall," a theological romance, by an anonymous

Magazines and Monthlies:-Old and New for May, The Overland Monthly for May, Van Nostrand's Extectic Engineering Journal and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

LITERARY CRIT-CHAT.

GEORGE ELIOT has written a dramatic sketch for Macmillan's Magazine.

WILLIAM FORSYTH'S "Novelists of the Eighteenth Century" will be published in this country by Appleton & Co., who have the book in press.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, said to be well known, has written an auti-Catholic novel. which he calls "The American Cardinal.". It will be published by Dodd & Mead.

NAPOLEON'S painublet, written at Wilhelmshähe. "On the Military Organization of the North German Confederation," and published at Brussels in January, will shortly be brought out in a German transla-tion by L. Simion, of Berlin.

PROFESSOR W. G. BRILL, of Utrecht, is preparing a new edition of the "Voyage of St. Brandsen," one of the most remarkable remains of sacred poetry of the Netherlands. Only one edition has ever been before published.

BARON SEYMOUR KIRKUP, of Florence, has sent The collection is particularly rich in Dante literature. and comprises several MSS, of the "Divina Commedia" of great importance.

THE SEVENTH NUMBER of "O Novo Mundo," the new literary journal published in the Portuguese language by J. C. Rourigues, of this city, contains an interesting sketch of Señor Zacarias de Goese Vasconcellos, the Brazilian Senator.

Tue HUNDREDTH anniversary of Heinrich Zschokke's birthday has been celebrated at Mag-deburg, the birthplace of the poet. A bust of Zschokke was publicly uncovered, and a discourse on the life of the illustrions writer was delivered by Dr. Uh lich.

Ir is worthy of note that the first time the Darlen language was committed to writing was on a recent occasion when the Darien Indian mission, on leaving Bogata, published in the newspapers an epistic of thanks, written in the Spanish and Darien lan-

MR. St. GGORGE MIVARY, of the Royal Society of London, has given to the world a volume "On the Genesis of Species." It is a very learned production, informing man as to where he came from, and whither, according to the science of the author, he is likely to go. The subject, its treatment and the theories of the writer go to prove, at all events, that "mau's a phenomenon, one knows not what,"

THE LONDON GRAPHIC SAYS of Scribner's Monthly that "the illustrations are quite up to the best European standard." This is high praise and it is fully deserved. Three of the illustrations for the May number have been sent us in proof. They consist of portraits of the artists Durand and Huntington and a sketch of the great canon of the Yellowstone.

drawn by T. Moran. All are admirably executed. MR. KARL BLIND, criticising in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse Eystein Asgrimsson's "Lilja." an Icelandic poem, the text of which has been published, with an English translation and a giossary, by Mr. Magnusson, speaks hopefully of the revival of the study of ancient Germanic literature and folk-lore in England, and points to the "Niblungs and Volsungs" of Mr. William Morris, "one of the most distinguished living poets of England, who has equally imbued nimself with the Helienic and the Norse spirit."

THE THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Annual Reunion-Amendment of the Consti-

tution—Election of Officers.
The Third Army Corps celebrated yesterday their seventh ann'versary reaston at the Astor House. There was a very large attendance of officers from various parts of the Union. In the absence of J. B. Tassitt; Dr. Weiling acted as secretary and Captain Demarest as assistant secretary.

The treasurer's report was read, which showed a balance in favor of the society of \$1,077. The secretary submitted his annual report. He complained that one-half of the members were not able to participate in the annual anniversary on account of the

ticipate in the annual anniversary on account of the expenses attending it. The report was referred to the Board of Directors for consideration.

General Russings and the funds of the association were steadily running down. Some action should be taken forbidding any further encroachment on the special fund. The expenditure should be restricted to the annual income. He moved a resolution to that effect, which was passed.

Captain Coonny moved, and Colonel Fizzgerald seconded, a motion to amend the constitution so as to permit General J. De W. Peyster and W. Thomas Cooke to be admitted as honorary members.

General Russing objected. He moved as a substitute that the constitution be amended so as to admit honorary members.

After considerable discussion General Rusling's motion was adopted and a committee of three appointed by the Chair to amend the constitution. The committee retired and in a few minutes returned, recommending that honorary members be admitted on receiving a three-fourths vote at any annual meeting.

It was moved and seconded that General Arthur

nual meeting.

It was moved and seconded that General Arthur Pleasonton, General De W. Peyster and W. Taomas Cooke be admitted as nonorary members. The two first named were elected unanimously, and the latter gentleman received the requisite vote and was declared elected.

The following officers were elected.

declared elected.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing pear:—President, General Charies K. Graham; Vice President, General Charjes K. Graham; Vice President, General Charton Michael; Secretary, Dr. Welling; Assistant Secretary, Captain Demarcest; Board of Directors, Captain Tassitt, Major C. F. Bowers, Major W. R. Shreeve, General George H. Sharpe, General J. H. Ward, General M. W. Burns, Colonel Fitzgerald.

Among the officers present were Generals Heinizelman, Mott, Graham, Euras, Rusling, Tremain, Sharpe, Ramsey and Ward.

PROTECTING THE FISHERIES.—The British government schooner Stella Maris, Commander Lachance, left Quebec on the 1st lines, for the protection of the valueties in the Guif.

CARL SCHURZ.

His Reception and Speech in St. Louis.

Vigorous Defence of His Opposition to Radicalism.

Universal Amnesty and Revenue Reform Advocated.

We publish in full below the text of the recent speech delivered by Senator Schurz, of Missouri, on his return to and reception in St. Louis on the 1st inst. Much importance must necessarily be attached to all the utterances of the distinguished Senator. His admitted influence with the German population of the country would of itself render his views significant. But Senator Schurz also represents that great conservative element which has hitherto voted with the republican party, but which has, like the Senator, become dissausified with the course of the radical leaders and seeks a political alliance baneficial to the republic.

Mr. Schurz was welcomed by an immense crowd of citizens, both democrats and conservative republicans, and on appearing was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Addresses of welcome and of congratulation were made by Mr. Samuel T. Glover and Colonel W. M. Grosvenor, and after the applause which followed had subsided. Senator Schurz stepped to the front of the balcony and spoke as fol-

lows;—
My Friends and Friedw-Citizens—I have been told by the gentleman who addressed me is your name that this demonstration of your kinsiness and confidence with which you boar me to-night is an expression of sentiment by the people irrespective of party. I see before me, I think, thousands of republicans with whom I have fathfully cooperated for many years in the advocacy of the true republican cause, and who now manifest their approval of my course with regard to questions on which the republican party is agreed, as well as to others which form the subject of difference of opinion. I look also into the faces of thousands of democrats, I think, who have not come here with the expectation that I had gone over to their party, but, as their distinguished spokesman informs me, to show their appreciation of the sprit with which, in obedience to my honest convictions, I have endeavored to serve what I believe to be the common latered of the whole American geople. (Cheers.) And thus, my fellow-citizens, I return to you, one and all, my heartfort anks.—thanks which I can but feelly express—for the great honer you are to-night conferring upon. This semonstration is the point of character and come. spirecition of the agrica what water, in observe what I believe to be the common interest of the whole American people. (Cheers.) And thus, my follow-citizens, I return to you, one and ath, my healtfort tranks—thanks when I can but feelily express—for the great honer you are to-night conferring upon me. This demonstration is in point of character and composition so peculiar, so unusual, as to be apt to become embarrassing to a public man under ordinary circumstances—embarrassing for the simple reason that in the presence of two parties the approval of one aids might make him appear undescring of the confidence and approval of the other. It is by no means embarrassing to me, as it will never be embarrassing to me to see the whole prople of Aissouri Lofore me. (Cheers.) Indeed, I see in it one of the hopeful signs of the times. I will state to you how our present stantion presents lised to my mind. We see not surrounded by the ordinary circumstances and exigences of political wide ordinary circumstances and exigences of political for party advantage, but to close it finally an i forever. Were we to continuo it, then, indeed, the separation and sharply autagonistic action of political parties would be in order. But if we mean to close it, the separation was an experimental continuous to the continuous and sharply autagonistic action of political parties would be in order. But if we mean to close it, can be well done only by a ordala uplon of sentiment and co-operation between them, and therefore I am jud to see the two parties unlike buffer me to-night. (Cheera, Yer, strange as it may sound to the earth of the stripe parties, in the card was a complished fact, which can neither a partie of the party and the other and of the party and the outper of the party and the outper of the party and the card was a confidence of opinion, the parties of the party a

the ballot would at once use their gower to oppress and persecute the Union people of the State, and that evil days would again be upon us. What has become of that practicin? I did indeed not expect that her re-mirancinaed would vote as I would; but that was no reason to me why they should not vote at alt; notiner did I expect that partisan spirit would die out at once, and that its performances would phoase me. But having tendered to them the franchise cordiaity as we tendered it, I did expect that the re-enfranchised would feet themselves once more as children of this our common republic. (Cheers.) That in this State we would once more have an open field for a free, peaceable and frendly coutest of opinions, and that thenceforward no party would be able to rule by oppressing and persecuting its opponents, or any class of people. (Cheers.) Certainly, as far this expectation has not been disappointed. While the continuation of disfranchisement the denial of equal rights might have led to renewed trooble, we have now at least profound and serine peace reginging throughout this State, where, but a few years ago, neighbor was arrayed against neighbor in bloody warfare and the torch of devastation was desolating the land. Every clitical, even the lowlest, is securely enjoying his rights, and this peace and security is not precariously maintained by force, but it is every day receiving a trouger guarantee by the revival of the long lost continuation of this state as it, after all the terrible chings that have passed over us, now presents itself to our contemplation, at our people united not only in name, but united to heart, at the protection of individual rights equally enjoyed by all; at the spirit of good citizenship which unites in permitting the general welfare; then I see in all this a result that was well worth the sacriation of editals interests and aspirations; I read in it the windication of our watchness in promoting the general welfare; then I see in all this a result that was well worth the sacriation o in fact, a practical triumph of those true repuslean principles which have guided me throughout
my public life. (Cheera.) And you will permit me, fellow
citizens, democrats and republicans, to construe your
presence here to alght as a piedge that if any adverse tendency should again abow itself among us, every one of you
will eacert, to the utmost his power and influence, wherever
it reaches, to checke and repress the mischild. If it have
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(creat cheering)—have set an examine to the people
of other States, and I ferrently hope it will be followed
there, and no selfsh partisan spirit on either side
will mar it here. Let me take this demonstration as a good
omen for the future. This occasion has brought you and me
in such cordial contact that I feel I ought to state to you, my
conatticants, who give mee on much honor, with the whole
candor and frankness of my nature, what I conceive to be
my public duties. I have no concealment from either friend
or opponent. Many of you have had sufficient experience in
political file to know that it is not pleasant to have differend I have quietly followed the lead of those we had put
late power. But while I highly religious the disposal of a President of duty in my own consideracy
hap the appropriate of the property of the property hap you are property in the property hap you are property in the property hap to be a president of duty in my own consideracy
and these considerations convictions are not, here will be at
the disposal of a President of or a gaubus, (Frengeldots
thering.) I am certainty willing (fyled up minor points of
the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the pr

(Prolonged cheering).

The vast assemblage then separated. Senator Schurz held a levee in one of the large pariors of the Southern, and received the congratulations of numerous prominent cutizens.

POLITICAL NOTES-LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Cincinnati Gazette says it has no candidate for the republican nomination for Governor of Onio. Republican State Convention in Chio June 21.

The Ohio Legislature a journed on the 2d inst. after a session of 121 days. The most significant ac politically, according to the Cincinnati Gazetie, was the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

The Washington Chronicle announces as the lates rumor that Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been offered the position of Postmaster General.

Ex-President Johnson is to deliver a lecture in Nashville the latter part of this month about mechanical skill and industry. These are better topics than the interminable one, in his hands, of politics. A correspondent of the Memphis Avalanche numinates General W. T. Sherman, of Ohio, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President,

and he gives as his platform of principles, "Universal Amnesty and Universal Amity." The New Haven Palladium says the democrate might do worse than to nominate General Sherman for President. A good many others are of the same

way of thinking. The Providence Journal-Senator Anthony's mouthpiece-remarks that "General Saerman is reported to have said lately that there were 'enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down all Ku Klux or other bands of mauraders. Then why don't they do it? What prevents them?" Yes, that's it. What prevents them? The answer

is plain-legislation at Washington. The Boston Advertiser-Sumner's mouthplece ferring to the President's proclamation in regard to the Ku Kiux, says it 'Is in all respects such an address as the exigency of the case calls for." The exigency of cases in the Supreme Court, the Adver-

tiser probably means. The Bostonians are not to have a park. The Legis lature has so decided. Take the matter out of polities: then Boston will have a park.

No "election day" in Connecticut this year. The whole thing was a humbug from the beginning, and its abolishment will not inure to the grievance of

The Republican Convention in Onto will be held in

Columbus, June 21. Selection of delegates in the several countles, June 10. Candidates to be cho sen:-Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Treasurer of State, Auditor of State, Attorney General, State Commissioner of Schools, Clerk of Supreme Court, Member of Board of Public Works. Colonel Forney, it seems, was not entirely correct

when he asserted that Charley Stetson, of the Astor House, was the only surviving member of the past who could revive reminiscences of Daniel Webster. The Roston Journal avers that while it does not question the value of Colonel Stetson's reminiscences, few gentlemen enjoyed greater opportunity for a knowledge of the personal and public traits of Mr. Webster, in all his relations, than Peter Harvey, of Boston, Harvey intends to publish a volume which will embrace many anecdotes of Webster which will be entirely new to the public. Give us Harvey on Webster. It will be a rich harvest of pleasant mementoes.

The Roston News states that the New York woman suffragists object to hanging Mrs. Fair on account of her sex, and adds:-"If women are citizens enough to vole they are citizens enough to be hung."

The Boston Daily News observes that Genera Sherman thinks we had better hire a cealing station in the West Indies for \$3,000 a year than take St. Domingo, and goes on to say:—"By the way, it is whispered that the hero of the March to the Sea' is heaging for the Presidency."

HYGIENE IN CONNECTICUT. -The Hartford Courant recommends as a "gentic aperient" "a bottle of

The Montgomery Mail says the address of the de-mocratic members of Congress is one of the ablest documents that ever emanated from Washington at any rate, "the ablest since the days of Andrew

ALICE CARY AND THE SOROSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:in reading the excellent report in yesterday's HERALD of "Sorosis," I noticed a discussion in reference to a monument to Alice Cary, and an appeal to every woman to contribute to a memorial of some kind. It occurred to me to ask if it would not be more in accordance with the womanly nature and sisterly love to place a simple though substantial monumen by her grave, and with as generous a balance as could be obtained, make the declining years of her well-loved and bereaved sister comfertable by placing it in her hands for her own use? To such a memorial I will gladly add my mite and solicit the memorial I will gladly add my mite and solicit the same from my friends. I do not know Miss Cary personally, but surely her delicacy could not be pained by such a beautiful tribute to her sister and their faithful sisteriy devotion. If I learn through your columns that such a plan may be adopted, I will begin a subscription of two dollars and do all I can to assist the project, by influence in my circle, and send the subscriptions to you.

A CONSTANT (LADY) READER.

NEW YORE, May 4, 1871.

TEXAS CATTLE COMING NORTH,—The Abilene Chronicle reports a grand movement of Texas cattle during the coming season for shipment at that point, Ucionel Myers started on the 15th of March with 10,000 head, and Major George the same day with 15,000. The following droves nave either started or will soon start, viz.:—Bennett & Bros., 125,000; Day & Driscoil, 10,000; Oapma & Wheeler, 10,000; Jay & Driscoil, 10,000; Captain Millet, 1,000; Major Maybry, 1,500; A. Wilson, 6,000; Captain Ellison, 1,000; J. Ellison, 1,000; J. Murray, 2,000; J. Hines, 2,000; Colonel Staughter, 8,000. Cher droves will swell the aggregate of this early movement to 150,000 head. The operations of the season promise to exceed these of any previous one.